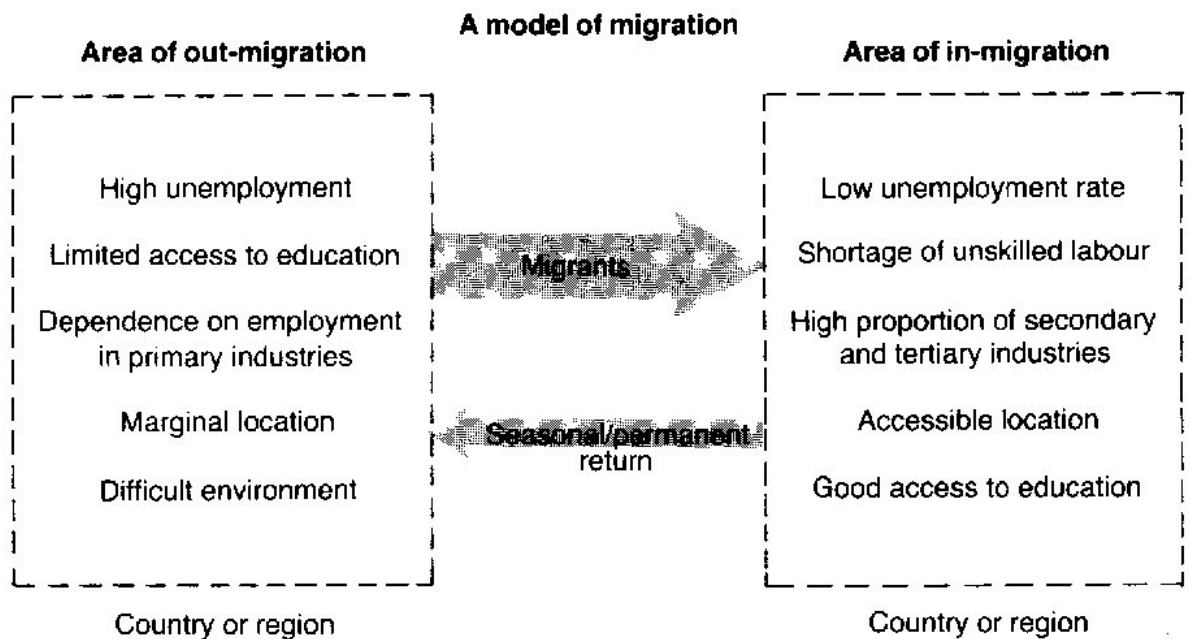


These Questions can be answered after listening to my Podcast on Migration

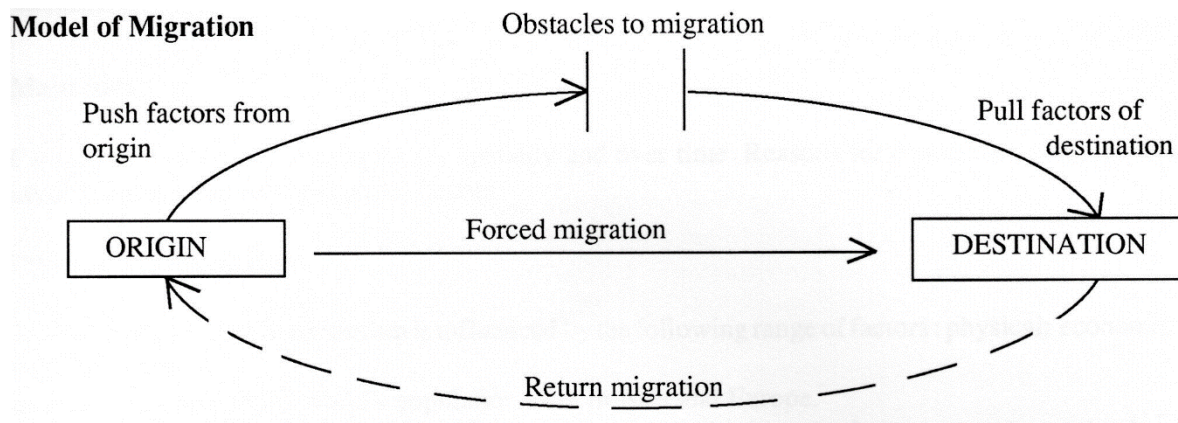
[Podcast | ritchiecunningham](#)

1. Look at the diagram showing selected aspects of migration.



- (a) Explain the terms forced and voluntary migration, giving an example of each. (3) and
- (b) Referring to specific areas you have studied, describe and explain the model of migration shown. (6) or
- (c) Describe and explain the problems migration can create for the areas of out-migration and in-migration. (6)

2. Look at the model of Migration below



(a) Explain any two of the following types of population migration. You may refer to the model above and illustrate your answer with examples you have studied. (9) –

Rural-urban migration – Counter-urbanisation - International migration - Inter-urban migration

3. Discuss the problems arising from immigration and emigration. You may illustrate your answer with examples you have studied. (9)

4.

(a) Describe the push and pull factors involved in migration for a named area you have studied. (5)

(b) With reference to a country you have studied. Explain how social and/or political factors have influenced the rate of population growth (4)

Marking Instructions

One mark for each explanation and an example of each required for the third mark

1

(a) Forced migration is when migrants are “pushed” out of their homes ✓ and they would have preferred to stay if conditions had been better. Forced Migrants include refugees ✓, asylum seekers and displaced persons.

Voluntary Migrants make a choice to migrate. ✓ Although there may be push factors involved the attraction of the destination is a major factor in the decision. People moving for better jobs/income ✓ and rural/urban migration. ✓

(b)

This Example Poland to UK post 1990 – similar for other examples

Push factors

Not enough jobs with very few opportunities the unemployment rate in Poland was around 14%. ✓

Low paying jobs resulting in a low standard of living for example poor quality housing. ✓

State benefits are very low compared to the UK and also the healthcare in UK is free at the point of delivery. ✓

Due to increased mechanisation/privatisation of farms rural unemployment has risen. ✓

Pull Factors

Due to Poland joining the European Union, this allowed people to move freely with unlimited migration. ✓

The exchange rate meant that the sterling conversion into zloty was favourable and meant that people could send money back to family members in Poland. ✓

There were plenty of available jobs in parts of the economy such as in construction and trades such as plumbers and electricians. ✓

(c)

For Poland to UK Voluntary Migration

Impacts on donor country

Fewer people means less pressure on limited resources like good quality housing and healthcare allowing living standards to improve. ✓

This will also help reduce the unemployment rates for the country and migrants return with new skills. ✓

Birth rate is lowered as male migrants are away so there will be a decline in the population further reducing strain on resources. ✓

Migrants often send money home to their families meaning people have more money in Poland helping to improve standard of living. ✓

The most educated and healthy leave which could hinder development and it tend to be older population that stay behind. ✓

Impacts on receiving country

The government receives tax from migrant workers who are doing jobs that British people will not do due to low wages and unsociable hours, including fish processing, farm work and cleaning. ✓

Generally, migrants are perceived as hard workers and many are highly skilled and/or graduates so brought sought after skills during the UK construction boom. ✓

The language barrier and cultural differences can lead to racial tension with ethnic groups tending not to integrate which can add to the tension. ✓

May lead to the development of over-crowded, multi occupancy accommodation due to the pressures on housing in certain areas. ✓

The education system may become strained due to the number of children for whom English is not their first language. ✓

Due to the number of migrants entering UK this can lead to increased unemployment rates as a knock-on of the economic downturn. ✓

Positives for a multicultural society would include Polish shops or aisles in supermarkets. ✓

2 two types of migration – marking scheme given for first two

(a) Rural-urban migration. The most characteristic movement of people within their own country has been from rural to urban areas. ✓

The migrants move from areas of perceived deprivation to areas of perceived promise. ✓

During the Industrial Revolution in Europe, migration from country to town changed the character of society, ✓ and Europe's urban population now accounts for 75% of the total ✓ (in the UK 91% of the population lives in urban areas).

In developing countries migration to large cities has long been, feature and in some countries, ✓ this migration causes acute problems (such as large numbers of homeless people). ✓ The migration from rural to urban areas is not always direct and it is common for migrants to

move in stages: ✓ for example, from farm to a market town, to a regional centre, to large city. The UN project that 68% of all of the world's population will live in urban areas by 2050. ✓

In the most developed countries where urban populations are a very high proportion of the total, inter-urban migration and urban to rural migration is gaining in significance. ✓ This **counterurbanisation**, where people move away from cities to areas that appear more rural, ✓ is not simply a rejection of an urban lifestyle, because often these people still choose to live within range of urban areas for jobs and services. ✓ These migrants escape the urban environment, to live in attractive surroundings ✓ and at the same time relieve pressure on overcrowded cities and overused urban amenities. ✓

3. This is essentially similar to the answer to question 1(c)
Use marking instructions for For Poland to UK 1(c)

4. (a) Similar Marking Instructions as for 1(b)

4 (b) Choose an area of study and some of the factors below will apply

A wide variety of social and economic influences have induced a general decline in fertility. The main factors promoting this decline are probably **empowerment of women** ✓ leading to **later marriage** ✓, **increased use of birth control methods** ✓, the desire for **higher economic status** ✓ with **increasing labour market participation** ✓. The **deliberate limitation of family size** influenced by a range of factors including declining child mortality, ✓ increasing cost of bringing up children ✓ (decline in child labour, contributes to this), social class, ✓ education, religion, and economic prosperity. ✓ These social and economic differences can lead to regional patterns of fertility. Many countries have addressed reducing their Total Fertility Rate by improving health care and addressing the need for a robust family planning programme. Thailand had a TFR of 6.4 in 1960 and reduced this to 1.5 in 2015.